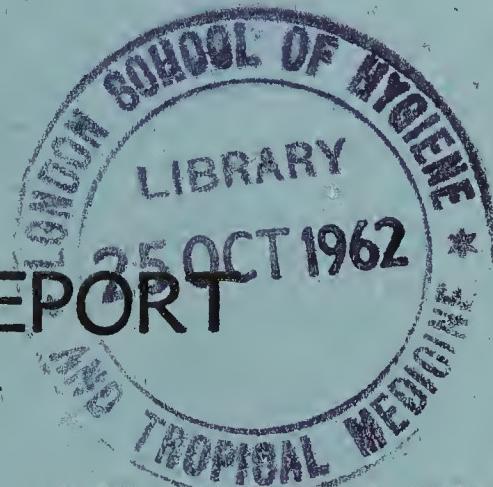


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Littlehampton Urban District

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1960



BY
FRANK COCKCROFT
M.A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

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LITTLEHAMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Offices,
Manor House,
Littlehampton.

June, 1961.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1960.

In 1901 the death rate in Littlehampton was much the same as to-day, but the age at which death took place was very different and this was most marked in infants. To-day, of the babies born in the town, about 1 in 60 will die before the age of one year. At the beginning of the century 1 in 7 died. Among the many factors which have been responsible for this improvement are improved maternal and child care, better living standards and education, and great advances in medical care and treatment.

I have never thought "prefabs" ideal living accommodation for families. They were mainly put up as temporary structures, but many still exist in parts of the country long after they should have been replaced. A family living in a caravan all the year round are in reality living in a "prefab" on wheels. Quite a number of couples, particularly older ones, prefer this type of accommodation for various reasons. Provided the caravan is adequate for their needs, there is no health risk. The size of most caravans is too small for raising a family of young children in satisfactory conditions. However, permanent caravans are here to stay and the manufacturers are producing very comfortable, well designed structures. Standards on these sites should be very high and, if possible, equal to those on housing sites, and your Council is endeavouring to have the highest standards possible in this town. Site owners have been very co-operative and Littlehampton is probably one of few towns where each permanent caravan site provides a W.C. for each caravan. The largest site has many caravans with internal W.C.'s connected direct to the sewage system. It aims to have them all connected as soon as possible. A waste water drainage system is provided from caravans on all permanent sites.

The use of caravans and tents for holidays increases yearly, and many people like to come to resorts such as Littlehampton. There should be adequate provision for them, otherwise the task of the Health Department in supervision is made much more difficult.

Food hygiene has always been an important subject in a seaside resort. Particular attention is being paid to this, mainly by personal contact with those concerned. A film show and discussion was arranged for the traders and others concerned. Traders themselves are nearly always most co-operative with the Health Department. Unfortunately, this is not always the case with the general public, who will handle food on display given the slightest opportunity. This temptation, of course, should not be possible with most unwrapped foods as they should be protected in some way. It is with their dogs in shopping areas where the general public are so often inconsiderate. Dogs' excreta is deposited on pavements and frequently left

in shops, either by the dogs or the footwear of customers. This excreta is very attractive to flies and can carry pathogenic bacteria just as human excreta does.

The old refuse tip on the west bank of the Arun has given rise to many justifiable complaints in the past. Its closure should see the end of any nuisance from this source. The new tip in Worthing Road is being controlled, and if it continues to be properly carried out there should be no public health nuisance.

Littlehampton justifiably appears on the Golden List of satisfactory beaches according to the classification of a national newspaper. This was justifiable because not only do I consider Littlehampton beaches perfectly safe for bathing from a public health point of view, but I had no complaint of any æsthetic nuisance.

During the year the Mass Radiography Service started a new service in Littlehampton by visiting at regular intervals so that General Medical Practitioners could refer cases there.

In an effort to get more blood donors, householders received a propaganda slip in the rating demand. Maybe some people thought it was too much to give their blood as well as their money as the response was not as good as I had hoped. Blood is continually being required to save lives.

I should not be doing my duty if I did not refer once more to the dangers of heavy smoking. It is essential for the younger generation that they realise that the risk of getting lung cancer and other chest troubles is very real. They need to know this at a time when they start smoking, and many of them do this long before they leave school. The task of giving up smoking is too great for most people. Even some of my fellow Medical Officers of Health are prepared to risk an early bereavement for their family because smoking has such a hold over them, although they are fully aware of the dangers.

Mr. Leal completed his training and became a qualified Public Health Inspector after passing his examination. The Council appointed him in the capacity of Public Health Inspector, thus increasing the establishment of the Department to two Inspectors. This was very necessary in order to cover adequately all matters requiring attention and inspection in the town.

I am very grateful to Mr. Millward for reorganising the Health Department records and greatly improving the standard of work carried out by the Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
FRANK COCKCROFT,
Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Littlehampton Urban District Council.

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres), 2,915.

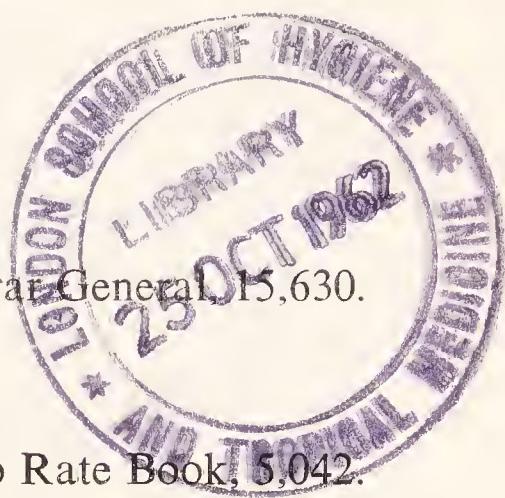
Resident Population (1960), estimated by Registrar General, 15,630.

Population (1951) Census, 13,948.

Rateable Value (1960), £289,933.

Sum represented by 1d. Rate, £1,180.

No. of inhabited houses end of 1960 according to Rate Book, 5,042.



EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births	TOTAL	M.	F.	
Legitimate	229	113	116	—Rate per 1,000 of estimated
Illegitimate	17	10	7	resident population 15·7. Corrected Rate, 15·7.
Stillbirths	...	5	2	3—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 19·9.
Deaths	...	209	92	117—Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population, 13·4. Corrected Rate, 12·3.

Infant deaths, 4.

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total 16·3.

“ “ “ “ “ “ —legitimate 17·5.

“ “ “ “ “ “ —illegitimate 0·0.

Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births, 16·3 (first four weeks).

Early Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births, 8·1 (under one week).

Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 live and stillbirths), 27·9.

Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births, 6·9 per cent.

Maternal deaths (including abortion), Nil.

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths, Nil.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages), 36.

Comparative Statistics, 1960

	England and Wales	West Sussex		Littlehampton	
		Urban	Rural	U.D.	
Birth Rate	17·1	15·1	13·9	15·7
Death Rate	11·5	14·6	13·8	13·4
Infantile Death Rate	21·7	21·2	18·5	16·3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis					
Death Rate	0·07	0·05	0·08	0·06
Cancer Death Rate	2·2	2·5	2·3	2·3
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	0·39	0·17	0·0	0·0

Comparative Statistics, 1901–1960

	1901	1910	1920	1925	1935	1945	1955	1960
Population	7,363	8,376	8,593	9,020	10,178	10,890	14,760	15,630
Birth Rate	20·9	19·6	20·1	14·8	13·2	19·3	15·9	15·7
Death Rate	13·7	12·2	11·7	11·3	12·1	17·5	11·8	13·4
Infantile Mortality								
Rate	... 143	81	52	59	63	33	21	16·3
No. In- habited Houses	1,504	1,806	1,806	1,785	3,308	3,480	4,264	5,042
Average No. of persons per house	4·9	4·6	4·7	5·1	3·1	3·1	3·5	3·1

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1960

Causes of Death	All Ages	MALES				FEMALES					
		Under 45	45-64	65-74	75 and upwards	Under 45	45-64	65-74	75 and upwards	TOTAL	
1. Tuberculosis respiratory ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Meningococcal infections .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	4	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	2	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	9	—	5	2	2	9	—	—	—	—	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	16	3	4	2	2	11	—	1	2	5	
15. Leukæmia, Aleukæmia ...	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	
16. Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	35	1	3	5	2	11	—	4	4	24	
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	34	—	9	3	9	21	—	3	3	13	
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	
20. Other heart disease ...	23	—	1	—	5	6	—	—	2	17	
21. Other circulatory disease ...	11	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	4	8	
22. Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23. Pneumonia ...	20	—	—	2	3	5	—	1	2	15	
24. Bronchitis ...	6	—	2	1	1	4	—	—	2	2	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Congenital malformations .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	24	3	1	2	6	12	—	4	8	12	
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	
34. All other accidents ...	5	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	3	
35. Suicide ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	209	9	25	23	35	92	—	17	28	72	117

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:
COUNCILLOR HOBDEN.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:
FRANK COCKCROFT, M.A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:
MR. S. MILLWARD, C.S.I.B., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector:
MR. M. LEAL, M.A.P.H.I. (from 14.7.60)

The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health for the Worthing Rural District and Assistant County Medical Officer.

The Port Health District work is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspector.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

(a) *Nursing.*

Five General District Nurses, 2 Midwives, and 2 Health Visitors are employed in the area. Lists showing their names and addresses may be seen at County Libraries, Town Halls or Offices of local District Councils, and the Public Health Department, County Hall, Chichester.

(b) *Maternity and Child Welfare.*

Clinics are held as follows:—

Maternity and Child

Welfare	... ...	Littlehampton
		Health Centre.

Mondays and
Thursdays 2.30 p.m.
(Weekly).

Ante-Natal and	
Post-Natal	... ditto

Tuesdays 10 a.m.
(Weekly).

The following figures have been provided by the County Medical Officer showing the attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

ANTE-NATAL		POST-NATAL	
No. of Women attending	Total attendances	No. of Women attending	Total attendances
174	673	48	77

CHILD WELFARE No. of Children attending	Total attendances
496	4,298

A Birth Control Clinic is provided by the County Council at Shoreham Health Centre and the Family Planning Association operates one at the Health Centre at Bognor Regis.

(c) *School Clinics.*

Minor Ailments	Littlehampton Health Centre
Eye	...	...
Orthopaedic	...	...
Physiotherapy	...	...
Speech Therapy	...	...
Dental	...	...

Expectant and nursing mothers may also receive free treatment at the Dental Clinics. Dental anaesthetics are given by the Medical Officer when required.

(d) *Ambulance Service.*

Acting as agents for the County Council, the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service in the County. Calls for an ambulance are made through the doctor or nurse in attendance on the case, or through the Police or public in case of accidents or other emergencies.

(e) *Health Education.*

The County Council are responsible for this service, a great amount of which is done by the Health Visitors both in the homes and at the Clinics.

(f) *Mental Health.*

The County Council is responsible for a domiciliary mental welfare service, but institutional and out-patient treatment is provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

(g) *Home Help Service.*

This continued to be carried out by the Women's Voluntary Service on behalf of the County Council.

Meals are provided and delivered to old people in their homes on Tuesdays and Thursdays, approximately 100 meals a week being delivered at a cost of 1/6 per meal to the consumer.

Hospital and Specialist Services

A comprehensive hospital and specialist service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Hospital accommodation of a private nature is available in certain circumstances, subject to appropriate charges.

Mass Radiography Units are stationed at Portsmouth and Brighton. A Mobile Unit also based at Portsmouth covers this area.

Chest Clinics are held at Worthing Hospital and at Aldingbourne Chest Hospital, both of which are available to the residents of Littlehampton.

Venereal Disease.

Residents may attend Clinics at Worthing Hospital, St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, or St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth.

General Medical and Dental Services

Local arrangements for these services are organised through the National Health Service Executive Council for West Sussex, 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

Laboratory Facilities

The following Laboratories are available for the examination of specimens:—

The Public Health Laboratory, Brighton.

The Worthing Hospital Laboratory.

The Public Analyst's Laboratory, Lewes.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE

No Local Acts, Special Orders, General Adoptive Acts or Bye-laws relating to the public health have come into force during 1960.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

During the year I had to inform the Council concerning an old lady who was living in insanitary conditions, was unable to look after herself, and was not receiving adequate care from anyone else, and I recommended the Council to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1947. I had been trying for many months to get this lady to go away somewhere of her own accord, but it was not until just before the Magistrates were due to hear the case that success came and she went with her brother to a Home in Cornwall.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

Only nine houses are not supplied via the public mains. The latter convey the water from deep wells in the Downs at Burpham. There is an ample supply of good quality water, but chlorination is carried out as an additional safeguard.

One sample was sent for chemical analysis, which showed a total hardness of 240 parts per million. This is a hard water.

Bacteriological samples:—

PUBLIC SUPPLY SYSTEM	RESULT
13 before chlorination	Satisfactory
17 after chlorination	Satisfactory

Extensions of mains during the year were as follows:—

Cove Road	...	...	78 yards
Westway Development Site			602 yards

Drainage and Sewerage

The extensions to the sewerage system of the area have been 1,280 yards of soil sewers and 1,013 yards of surface water sewers.

Untreated sewage discharges through tanks into the river at a point about 80 yards beyond the wooden pier on the eastern bank.

Sanitary Accommodation

There are only three houses in the district without water closets. There are 83 properties on cesspool drainage.

Public Conveniences

The Council maintain public conveniences for ladies and gentlemen at the following places: Near the Council Offices; the Pier; Maltravers Recreation Ground; Norfolk Road; the Mews-brook; North Street and Worthing Road. In addition, there are male conveniences near the Bridge and off the High Street, and a ladies' convenience in Beach Road. This makes 17 in all, eight ladies' and nine for gentlemen.

The two pail closets continued to be provided at the Cemetery.

Apart from being clean and well maintained, a Public Convenience should have adequate facilities for washing and drying the hands.

House Refuse

For part of the year house refuse was collected weekly by the use of covered lorries and disposed of by tipping on the west side of the River Arun. After the closure of this tip disposal was by means of controlled tipping on a site in Worthing Road.

Swimming Baths

There is one swimming bath in the district. Six samples were taken and all proved satisfactory. This pool is a private one in the grounds of a Preparatory School.

Schools

There are seven Primary and Secondary schools in the district, but one school had to operate in two separate premises.

There are also six private schools.

The sanitary arrangements at all the schools are satisfactory.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year inspections and visits have been made as follows:—

Public Health Acts

Houses: initial inspections	...	...	...	25
Houses: re-visits	...	...	...	210
Animals, keeping of	...	...	...	20
Drainage inspections and tests	...	...	...	153
Dirty or verminous premises	...	...	...	2
Disinfection	...	...	...	13
Ditches, streams, rivers	...	...	...	24
Infectious disease	...	...	...	17
Meteorology	...	...	...	15
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	232
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	71
Port Health (ship inspections)	...	...	...	87
Refuse collection and disposal	...	...	...	25
Workplaces	...	...	...	0
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	102
Interviews	...	...	...	132
Sewage pollution and flooding	...	...	...	24

Housing Acts

Houses: initial inspections	...	...	...	40
Houses: re-visits	...	...	...	204
Overcrowding	...	...	...	1

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	6
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	37
Dairies and milk shops	...	...	...	...	78
Fishmongers, including shellfish	...	...	...	...	25
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	13
Food hawkers	...	...	...	...	1

Greengrocers and fruiterers	...	...	29
Grocers and other food premises	...	...	88
Ice-cream premises	...	...	40
Licensed premises	...	...	3
Restaurants (public), canteens	...	...	105
Hotels (other than licensed)	...	...	3
Boarding houses	...	...	7

Factories Act, 1937

Factories with power	...	...	107
Factories without power	...	...	11
Outworkers' premises	...	...	0

Visits under other Acts

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	2487
Shops Act, 1950	...	118
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	30
Rent Act, 1957	...	7
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	...	90
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	...	9
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Pro- visions Act, 1956)	...	5

Sampling

Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	17
Milk	...	...	...	...	69
Shellfish	...	...	...	...	1
Water—main	...	...	...	...	29
Water—well	...	...	...	...	2
Milk bottles	...	...	...	...	20

Notices Served

	Notices	Defects Remedied
Public Health Acts—Informal	...	48
Public Health Acts—Statutory	...	2
Housing Acts—Informal	...	5
Housing Acts—Statutory	...	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	86
Factories Act	...	19
Shops Act	...	2
Total	...	164
		88

Complaints

During the year a total of 357 complaints were received in respect of the following matters:—

Rodent infestations	...	...	...	...	147
Housing defects	...	...	...	...	43
Drainage defects	...	...	...	...	32
Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	24
Atmospheric pollution	...	...	...	...	12
Noise	...	...	...	...	4
Foul odours	...	...	...	...	7
Defective dustbins	...	...	...	...	1
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	3
Insects and pests	...	...	...	...	51
Need for refuse containers	...	...	...	...	2
Wasps' nests	...	...	...	...	22
Flooding of basements	...	...	...	...	6
Unsound food	...	...	...	...	1
Caravans	...	...	...	...	2

IMPROVEMENTS AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR

The following improvements have resulted from action taken by the Public Health Department:—

Houses

Repairs completed	...	...	...	...	18
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	1
Drains repaired or improved	...	...	...	...	9
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	2
Washing facilities improved	...	...	...	...	1
Water closets repaired or improved	...	...	...	...	2
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	3
Rooms cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	...	1
Other improvements	...	...	...	...	3

Food Premises

Structural repairs and alterations	...	...	...	3
Premises cleaned and redecorated	...	...	...	24
Lighting improved	...	...	...	2
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	5
Hot water supply provided	...	...	...	13
Washing facilities provided or improved	...	...	...	13
Sinks or alternative provided	...	...	...	7
Tables, counters, etc., covered	...	...	...	23
Equipment, utensils, etc., cleansed	...	...	...	4

Cold stores provided ...	...	...	...	1
Screens for food provided ...	...	...	...	1
Refuse disposal improved ...	...	...	...	9
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved				8
Clothing accommodation provided or improved				9
First-aid outfits provided ...	...	...	...	5
Other improvements ...	...	...	...	29

Shops

<i>Sanitary accommodation:</i>				
Separate for sexes provided ...	...	...	...	2
Repaired or cleansed ...	...	...	...	1

Factories

Cleanliness improved ...	...	...	...	2
<i>Sanitary accommodation:</i>				
Separate for sexes provided ...	...	...	...	3
Additional accommodation provided			...	1
Accommodation cleansed, repaired ...	...	...	...	24
Lighting improved ...	...	...	...	1
Other improvements ...	...	...	...	4
Washing facilities provided ...	...	...	...	1
Nail-brush provided ...	...	...	...	1
Sliding door provided ...	...	...	...	2

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948

1. Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prose- cuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	11	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities ...	63	107	19	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
Total	66	118	19	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness ...	2	2	—	—	—	
Ineffective Drainage of floors .	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary conveniences:						
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	24	24	—	—	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	3	—	—	—	
Other offences .	9	9	—	—	—	
Total ...	39	39	—	—	—	

There are two Outworkers in the district (wearing apparel).

Moveable Dwellings

Ten applications were received for licenses under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Seven site licenses were approved and three refused. The Council compiled a list of conditions to be observed based upon the Model Standards issued under the provisions of the Act. The applicants to whom licenses were granted were allowed varying time periods in which to bring the standard of their sites to that required in the licence.

Atmospheric Pollution

Improved boiler installations burning fuel oil have been installed in two industrial premises and advice has been given in regard to flue construction, including height and insulation of chimney flues.

Disinfection

During the year 13 rooms have been disinfected.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

One hundred and forty-seven complaints, 115 in respect of rats and 31 in respect of mice, were received and dealt with during the year. In each case visits were paid until the rats or mice were exterminated. In all, 2,487 visits were made.

Permanent baits are maintained at selected points on the Council's tips to ensure that no infestations again arise.

A free service is given in respect of private dwelling houses, but charges are made for business premises.

The following table shows statistics in respect of works carried out during 1960:—

Amount of Warfarin poison bait used during the year: $332\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

No. of properties treated:—

(a) for rats 532

(b) for mice 48

Class of Property	Rats	Mice
Council Property	82	6
Other Domestic Properties	217	22
Commercial and Industrial Premises ...	39	17
Vacant Land	194	3

SECTION D

HOUSING

During the year 48 Council Houses and 117 Private Houses were erected.

The Council proceeded with its Slum Clearance Programme and the following action was taken:—

No. of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	80
No. of houses vacated	...	...	...	...	14
No. of families rehoused	...	...	...	...	13
No. of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Closing Orders cancelled	...	...	...	...	1

The houses demolished were:—

River Road, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 38, 38A, 51, 52, 53.

No. of Private Houses built since 1948	624
--	-----	-----	-----

Summary of Council Properties as at 31st Dec., 1960

		Pre-War	Post-War	Total
One bedroom Flats	...	—	54	54
Two bedroom Flats	...	—	130	130
Three bedroom Flats	...	—	18	18
One bedroom Bungalows	...	6	4	10
Two bedroom Bungalows	...	15	25	40
Two bedroom Houses	...	1	74	75
Three bedroom Houses	...	208	241	449
Four bedroom Houses	...	5	14	19
Five bedroom Houses	...	3	1	4
 Total	...	238	561	799

Waiting List for Housing Accommodation

Total number of applicants on waiting list for houses at 31st December, 1960	...	...	...	...	...	208
Total number of applications received during 1960	...					156
Total number of families re-housed during 1960	...					75

SECTION E

FOOD HYGIENE

Inspection of Premises

Three hundred and sixty-six visits were made during the year to food premises in the district.

The number of food premises in the district is as follows:—

Restaurants and Cafés and Snack Bars	...	56
Licensed Premises	...	23
Hotels and Guest Houses	...	85
Grocers	...	35
Greengrocers	...	15
Butchers	...	11
Wet Fish Shops	...	6
Fried Fish Shops	...	4
Ice Cream Premises	...	93
Bakehouses	...	2

The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1960, is as follows:—

Sale and Storage of Ice Cream	...	93
Manufacture of Ice Cream	...	1
Sale of prepared Meats and Sausages	...	18
Fried Fish Shops	...	4

Milk and Dairies

There are four registered dairies in the district. The number of distributors under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959, is 14.

The number of visits made to dairies and distributors during the year was 78.

The following licences were granted during 1960 under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, viz.:—

Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Routine milk sampling was carried out throughout the year with the following results:—

Bacteriological Examination

Sixty-five samples were taken and 63 returned a satisfactory result.

Biological Examination

Thirty-three samples of milk were taken during the year for biological examination. Twenty-nine of these were free from tubercle bacilli, but in respect of four cases the guinea pig died from other causes. There was a positive reaction to the Brucella ring tests in six of these cases.

Ice Cream Premises

There are 98 premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream in the district. One establishment only is registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

During the year seventeen samples of ice cream were taken and submitted for grading. Ten samples were classified as Grade I, and the remainder Grade II.

Inspection of Food

The following items were inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption, viz.:—

273 lbs. apples	452 lbs. pre-packed chickens
30 tins peas and beans	30 lbs. rabbit
19 tins meat and soup	3,615 lbs. Jersey potatoes
19 tins fish	16 tins milk and cream
30 stone fish	42 lbs. minced beef
49 tins fruit and vegetables	2 tins rice pudding
115 lbs. ox liver	1 steak and kidney pie
31½ lbs. pigs' liver	4 lbs. jam
11 lbs. imported pigs' kidneys	1 tin Nescafé coffee
36 lbs. pork sausages	1 tin syrup
88½ lbs. chickens	

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases

	Und. 1 year	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	8
Whooping Cough .	4	19	19	45	6	1	—	94
Measles	1	3	7	8	—	—	—	19
Dysentery ...	1	—	3	8	—	1	—	13
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3

	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	8	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	94	6	—
Measles	19	4	—
Dysentery ...	13	2	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—
Erysipelas ...	3	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality

No person died from Tuberculosis who had not been notified during life.

Age Periods	New cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

There were no cases of the following diseases, which are also notifiable:—

Cholera	Membranous	Poliomyelitis
Diphtheria	Croup	Puerperal Pyrexia
Encephalitis	Meningococcal	Relapsing Fever
Enteric Fever	Infection	Smallpox
Food Poisoning	Ophthalmia	Typhus
Malaria	Neonatorum	
	Plague	

IMMUNISATION

During the year 272 children completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria and 157 children received a reinforcing dose.

The following table shows the decline in notifications of Diphtheria and deaths from the disease since the beginning of the century.

	1901-10	1911-20	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50	1951-60
No. of cases notified	182	211	89	73	17	0
No. deaths ...	31	10	6	9	0	0

Littlehampton has been free of Diphtheria for over ten years. Outbreaks in other parts of the country have occurred during this time and always almost all the cases are in children who have not been properly immunised. It is, therefore, essential to keep up the level of immunity in the child population, and, at present, this can only be done by inoculation. It was good to note that there was a 55% increase in the number of children receiving a first course of immunisation and a 190% increase in children having a booster dose. The main reason for this increase was the County's policy of recommending combined vaccination by means of a Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus vaccine. It is most desirable to start protecting infants against Whooping Cough as early as two months. Unfortunately, Whooping Cough is a disease which is most fatal in the first few months of life and can occur before any artificial immunity can be established.

Vaccination against Smallpox is available to all, either from family doctors or for infants at the Welfare Clinics. Smallpox is now only an imported disease when it occurs in this country. Vaccination in infancy requires following up by successful re-vaccinations if immunity is to be maintained. Allergic subjects should not be vaccinated unless it is essential for them to be done, as they may get severe reactions.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis is carried out at Secondary Schools. It is normally offered to children of 13 and above. This type of vaccination is otherwise only carried out at Chest Clinics and in hospital when considered necessary.

No effective vaccines are available to protect against the common cold, and those available to protect against Influenza have a limited value at present. The Council offered Influenza inoculation to its staff, but the results did not indicate any greater protection amongst those vaccinated than those who wished not to have it.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960
SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL STATISTICS

Month	1960	SUNSHINE (Hours)		RAINFALL (Inches)	
		Average for 46 years	1960	Average for 46 years	1960
January	53.3	66.4	3.04	3.04	
February	97.1	83.0	3.83	2.14	
March	82.3	138.2	2.29	1.79	
April	179.1	178.7	0.79	1.72	
May	199.9	227.7	1.66	1.81	
June	257.4	237.9	1.37	1.60	
July	188.5	223.2	3.01	2.14	
August	200.0	209.9	6.01	2.34	
September	148.4	163.9	5.14	2.39	
October	111.5	124.7	7.52	2.96	
November	84.7	74.4	5.93	3.32	
December	56.1	57.1	4.41	3.06	

	SUNSHINE			RAINFALL	
	No. of hours	Daily Average	No. of days on which sun was recorded	No. of inches	No. of days on which rain was recorded
1923	1831.5	5.02	209	30.10	185
1924	1789.5	4.80	307	31.10	153
1925	1915.2	5.25	326	33.30	159
1926	1681.8	4.61	296	28.70	175
1927	1691.4	4.63	312	33.90	190
1928	1945.5	5.32	311	31.50	179
1929	2068.1	5.67	316	30.04	152
1930	1808.1	4.95	319	31.43	183
1931	1633.4	4.48	300	24.42	216
1932	1558.5	4.29	315	27.09	194
1933	2062.8	5.65	318	23.08	155
1934	1758.5	4.82	297	28.09	166
1935	1771.8	4.85	311	36.01	182
1936	1679.9	4.59	304	28.63	182
1937	1691.6	4.63	304	33.51	176
1938	1809.7	4.96	311	24.51	183
1939	1828.9	5.01	203	34.89	211
1940	1876.8	5.12	309	29.46	164
1941	1641.3	4.49	296	25.06	160
1942	1647.9	4.51	294	27.03	137
1943	1818.0	4.97	294	25.21	175
1944	1665.1	4.54	296	23.54	169
1945	1672.2	4.58	301	28.72	173
1946	1692.8	4.63	297	32.11	211
1947	1812.9	4.96	287	26.74	175
1948	1873.5	5.09	299	26.22	137
1949	2041.3	5.59	319	23.83	91
1950	1738.4	4.76	303	27.79	166
1951	1819.2	4.98	294	38.22	190
1952	1864.8	5.09	314	29.02	166
1953	1813.1	4.96	300	22.55	135
1954	1583.0	4.33	292	32.05	177
1955	1903.2	5.22	305	24.39	146
1956	1726.3	4.72	304	24.92	147
1957	1866.9	5.11	306	26.49	150
1958	1626.3	4.46	299	33.31	162
1959	2146.1	5.88	312	25.08	134
1960	1658.3	4.54	292	45.00	185

